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A VILLAGE COMMUNITY IN YORKSHIRE.

(See 8th S. x. 349, 402.)

The village community of Royston is such a valuable survival of the later "seigneurial element," united with the earlier communal element, that I have made further inquiry into its history.

It will have been noticed that by the first regulation contained in the book of rules of the "midstead owners" a fine is imposed on "all those which do not keep everie of their doles belonging to our Pinfold in good sufficient repaire." Here "doles" means "parts," as will appear by the following extract from the court rolls of the manor of Holmesfield, in Derbyshire, under the year 1588 :—

> "A payne sett that the commen pynfould be suffysyently repayred before the tenth day of May next comeinge or els that every quarter for offendinge in not repayreinge their seuerall partes shall forfytt for everie defalte xij*d*."

It appears from this extract that the manor of Holmesfield was divided into quarters. In 1611 the "Fanahawe gate quarter" is ordered to mend the pinfold door, and the members of the community who occupy the "Horsley gate quarter" are ordered to "do their partes." When perusing the MS. in which these regulations are contained I did not notice the names of other quarters, but, unless the word "quarter" was used in the secondary sense of "district," we may presume that there were four of these divisions.

The pinfold which now remains at Royston is square, and all the pinfolds which I have seen are square or rectangular. Perhaps, therefore, we shall not be far wrong in concluding that the meaning of each of the passages just quoted is that each side of the common pinfold was to be kept in repair by one of the four quarters of the village community. If there had only been three quarters it would have been difficult or impossible to apportion the work amongst them, and, moreover, the Holmesfield rolls speak of "every quarter."

The old Irish "bailes," "ballys," or town lands were divided into quarters and "tates."*

> "Scattered over the bally were the sixteen 'tates' or homesteads, four in each quarter; and in some counties—Monaghan especially—they are still to be traced as the centres of modern townlands, which bear the names borne by the 'tates' three hundred years ago, as registered in Sir John Davies's survey. There is still often to be found in the centre of the modern townland the circular and partly fortified enclosure where the old 'tate' stood, and the lines of the present divisions of the fields often wind themselves round it in a way which proves that it was once their natural centre."†

We have seen that at Royston there were four separate pieces of common land, and that the members of the community, otherwise the "midstead owners," received the rent and "herbage money" of those pieces in groups of four. Taking this fact in connexion with the way in which the pinfold was repaired, it is evident that the property of the Royston community was at one time divided into four sections, which resembled the Irish quarters, with their "tates."

There are parishes or districts in South Yorkshire, such as Ecclesfield and Bradfield, which from time immemorial have been divided into four byrlaws each. In 1524 the byrlaws of Ecclesfield made separate contributions of "lyght money" to the church.‡ One of the byrlaws of Ecclesfield is called Westnall, and this is said to be identical with Westmundhalch in a deed of 1403,§ though I rather doubt the alleged identity.

In the manor of Hallam, according to the Domesday Book, sixteen berewicks and twenty-nine carucates of land were assessed for taxation. Now as a berewick (*berewicha*) was a "barley-dwelling," and as sixteen is a multiple of four, it is evident that here also we have a parallel to the Irish "baile" or "bally," with its four quarters and its sixteen "tates," or homesteads, the berewick being equivalent to the "tate." This

* Compare the name Tatham, with long *a*.
† Seebohm, 'Village Community,' p. 223.
‡ Gatty's 'Ecclesfield Registers,' 153 *et seq.*
§ Eastwood's 'Ecclesfield,' p. 149.

division of land into quarters seems also to have been found amongst the ancient Germans :—

"Wer in Rügen eines edelmanns tochter gewalt thut, der wird gevierttheilt und an die vier orte des landes ein theil auf einen baum, 18 schuh hoch über die erde gehängt. Rugian. 238. Daher die häufige landtheilung in viertel."*

An exact parallel to the sixteen divisions of the manor of Hallam is also to be found in the "maenol," or cluster of tribal homesteads, in North Wales. There were sixteen "tyddyns," or homesteads, in the "maenol," and these paid the "tunc pound" between them. According to Mr. Seebohm :—

"Each of the eight free maenols contained sixteen homesteads, which sixteen homesteads were first in groups of four called trevs. Or, to put the case the other way, the eight free maenols were divided into quarters or trevs, and these trevs again each contained four homesteads. It is evidently a tribal arrangement, clustering the homesteads numerically for the purposes of the payment of gwestva, and probably the discharge of other public duties, and not a natural territorial arrangement on the basis of the village or township."†

Returning now to the community at Royston, it should be observed that the number of "midstead owners" has been neither more nor less than eighteen for nearly two hundred and fifty years. To this day the eighteen shares are kept intact. It is probable, therefore, that the persistence of this number has been of much longer duration. Moreover, the persistence or antiquity of this number is further shown by a curious custom which till quite lately obtained in the village. A certain number of houses were known as "midstead houses." If one of these fell into ruin, and it was thought desirable to pull it down, the owner fixed two upright stones, like the jambs of a fireplace, on the site, to preserve his rights as "a midstead owner" to participation in the profits of the common lands. The stones were about two feet high and three feet apart. They were intended, as the people in the village now say, to represent the old fireplace. In order, however, to complete the parallel between the "berewicks" of Hallam, the "tates" of Ireland, the "tyddyns" of Wales, and the "midsteads" of Royston, we should require sixteen, instead of eighteen, "midsteads," and it is clear from the way in which the profits of the common lands in Royston were received in groups of four that sixteen was the original number. How, then, can we account for the two additional "midstead owners"? The answer to this question has, I think, been given by Prof. Vinogradoff, who has maintained that the "seigneurial element" was "tacked on" to the tribal or communal element. Before the introduction of this new element there were only sixteen "midstead owners.' The additional two "midstead owners" who in the reformed community made up the later number of eighteen were the rector, as representing or being the lord, and his vicar or deputy. The vicar of Royston is still, by virtue of his office, one of the eighteen "midstead owners." The fact that there is now no lord of the manor is explained by the circumstance that in A.D. 1234 the church was appropriated to the monks of Bretton.* The monastery became the rector or lord, and upon its dissolution the share of the monastery was sold or transferred. I have not traced the exact devolution of the "seigneurial element" from the dissolution of the monastery to the present time. But it is clear that the vicar holds one of the two shares, and I have been told that the remaining share is now the endowment of the village school.

In the same way the "seigneurial element" appears to have been "tacked on" to the manor of Hallam. In addition to the sixteen berewicks, the Domesday Book mentions Attercliffe and Sheffield, which are contiguous to Hallam and adjoin each other, as containing together five carucates of land, or, taking the carucate at 120 acres, 300 acres of arable land each. "This land," according to the same authority, "is said to have been inland in Hallam."† As the manor of Hallam contained twenty-nine carucates, or an average of 217 acres of arable land for each berewick, the size of the two additional parts which made up the full number of eighteen (*i.e.*, the "inland" containing 600 arable acres) was not much out of proportion to the respective sizes of the sixteen berewicks. It should, however, be said that the Domesday Book refers to Attercliffe and Sheffield as manors, notwithstanding the fact that they are said to have been "inland" in Hallam. At the date of the survey they had ceased to be mere dominical appendages of that manor.

But there is another document which casts a strange and vivid light on this question. The poem known as 'Rigsmál,' or the Lay of Righ, attributed to the eleventh century, is believed by its editors to relate to the social condition of Great Britain or Ireland at that period. It describes, with considerable detail, the three orders of men—thralls, yeomen, and gentlemen. The gentleman or earl lives in a hall with doors turned to the south. His household is one of no little elegance or refinement. His wife "had long trailing sashes and a blue-dyed sark. Her brow was brighter, her breast lighter, her neck whiter than the driven snow." His son is admonished "to have and hold the Udal-fields, the Udal-fields which have been dwelt on from the days of old." (What are these udal-fields but the "seigneurial element," the lord's "inland" or demesne?) And there is a

* Grimm, 'Rechtsalterthümer,' p. 211. Notice the eighteen feet.

† Seebohm, *loco cit.*

* Hunter, 'South Yorkshire,' ii. 380.

† "Hæc terra dicitur fuisse inland in Hallun."

line which seems to bring the points which we have just been considering into a focus. It is: "Réð hann einn at þat átján búom" ("He ruled alone over eighteen townships").*

Before the date of the poem, the "seigneurial element" had been added to the communal element. The earl, therefore, or gentleman, ruled over a typical community, composed of the sixteen parts of the old communal element, with the addition of his own two parts of "udal-fields" or demesne land. I do not see how it is possible to explain the number eighteen in the poem in any other way, for the metre would just as well have allowed of fourteen, fifteen, and other numbers. There was a reason for the use of the number eighteen, and we have seen what the reason was.

If further proof is needed, it will be found in the community of Aston and Cote, in Oxfordshire, so well examined by Mr. Gomme.† Here there was a free democratic assembly, having the title of "the Sixteens." In this case the two extra shares constituting the "inland" or "seigneurial element" had not been "tacked on." It is a significant fact that there was no church either at Aston or Cote.‡ It is also very significant that, as related by Mr. Gomme, a person who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, brought an action to have his alleged rights as lord of Aston and Cote declared by the court, failed in that action. There was no "seigneurial element," and the assembly called "the Sixteens" was alone entitled to local jurisdiction.

I have ascertained that the word here printed as "midstead" is frequently, if not usually, pronounced *meststead* or *meatstead*, as though it meant "food-place." S. O. Addy.

"Cyclist": "Bike."—I take the following quotation from the *Monthly Gazette of the Cyclists' Touring Club* for October last, p. 478:—

"The importation of alien expressions is not unwelcome when they supply an admitted want and increase the flexibility of the language. But we altogether fail to admit any philological justification for the growing use of the word 'wheel' as a synonym for 'bicycle'; yet it threatens to become an 'American invasion' as odious as it is senseless. Were its appearance confined to the plethora of paragraphs of American origin which pass unedited into English papers it would be sufficiently obnoxious; but sundry writers in Cisatlantic journals appear to set novelty before correctitude, and the word in question is already employed in tales and articles of native manufacture. Our American cousins may defend its use if they can, though it is difficult to reconcile it with the purity of diction which survives in their permanent literature; but against its adoption over here a timely protest is emphatically required."

These are editorial remarks; but the editor is not very consistent, for, in spite of his condemnation, he uses the words "wheel wanderings" on p. 514, or, what is much the same thing, allows a correspondent's letter to be so entitled; and on p. 532, in an editorial note, he uses the words "fellow wheelmen." An accident prevented me from sending the above last October, so that since writing it I have read the November issue, with the following editorial:—

"A divided editorship not infrequently leads to misapprehension on the part of the readers of a journal, for they are given to attributing to an individual the utterances of his colleague. So was it with the October *Gazette*, in the greater part of which we had no hand whatever. We have in sundry quarters been credited with the authorship of the article headed 'An Odious Americanism,' whereas, as a matter of fact, we never penned a word of it. We are quite in accord with the sentiments that actuated the gentleman who was at the moment our *locum tenens*, and who has since been appointed our colleague, though, try as we will, we cannot persuade ourselves that the use of the term 'wheel' as a synonym for 'cycle' is anything like so heinous an offence against the canons of good taste as the substitution of the horrible and meaningless term 'bike.' Against this latter and other philological crimes we have lifted and hope to continue to lift up our voice, even though it be 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness.'"

The protest against "bike" seems to me as hopeless as that against ladies' wasp waists and high-heeled boots, the danger of which the *C. T. C. Gazette* is constantly pointing out. Why not like "bike"? This abbreviation now has a firm hold on the youth of all English-speaking countries. What is wanted? A word from the Latin or Greek, with a dozen letters, which looks repulsive, like, say, "bibliography"? Ralph Thomas.

Sydney Smith's House in Green Street.—Amongst the numerous buildings which are now in course of demolition in London is the block of houses consisting of Nos. 94–104 in Park Street, east side, standing between Lees Mews and Green Street, and Nos. 55–59, Green Street, south side, between Hampden House and Park Street, and premises in the rear abutting upon Lees Mews and Shepherd's Place Buildings. Of the houses in Green Street, No. 59 (then 56) was the last London residence of the Rev. Sydney Smith. There is a sketch of the old-fashioned red-brick house, with its pillared portico, in Mr. Wilmot Harrison's 'Memorable London Houses.' Mr. Harrison says: "Sydney Smith removed to this house from [33] Charles Street in 1839, and was brought here from Combe Florey in his last illness, to be under the immediate care of Dr. Holland, and here he died" on 22 Feb., 1845. Another distinguished resident of Green Street was Miss Elizabeth Farren, who was married to the twelfth Earl of Derby from her house in this street on May Day, 1797; but I am not sure whether it is one of those now under destruction, though it is stated by Mr. Wheatley,

* 'Corpus Poeticum Boreale,' i. 241. The word *bú*, rendered "township," also means "house."

† 'The Village Community,' p. 157 *et seq.*

‡ Lewis, 'Topog. Dict.'

in his 'London Past and Present,' ii. 152, to have been No. 56. As, however, it possessed a bow-window,* it could not have been the house which was subsequently occupied by Sydney Smith.

W. F. Prideaux.

Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

The Particle "With."—How many times must it be explained that this word is a preposition, not a conjunction? This question is evoked by the concluding words of G. L. G.'s note on the 'Waterloo Muster Roll' (*ante*, p. 418): "It, with its copy, were put into the same cover." Were it? Is carelessness or forgetfulness answerable for this? For the benefit of the forgetful I would observe that a noun or pronoun in the objective cannot stand as the subject of a sentence. The absurdity of the perfectly parallel phrase, "She, with him, were confined in the same prison," ought to be patent to the drowsiest intellect.

This solecistic use of *with*, it may be remarked, is very ancient. Thus, we read in Livy (i. 59): ".....incensam multitudinem perpulit ut imperium regi abrogaret, exulesque esse juberet L. Tarquinium *cum* conjuge ac liberis,"—a pretty little puzzle in parsing. So, too, La Fontaine ('Fables,' ix. 3):—

> Le singe *avec* le léopard
> Gagnaient de l'argent à la foire.

As a friend of mine observes, "The cloven foot stepped into grammar a long time ago—and made a lasting impression on mankind, apparently."

F. Adams.

106A, Albany Road, Camberwell.

Third Centenary of the Birth of Henry Lawes.—This musician was born at Denton, near Salisbury, in December, 1596. He was made a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1625. He made the acquaintance of Milton, and upon the production of the 'Masque of Comus,' and its performance by the Earl of Bridgwater's family at Ludlow Castle in 1637, he was employed to set the songs to music. One of Milton's sonnets, addressed to Lawes, commends him as the first who "taught our English music how to space words with just note and accent." He is also much extolled by Waller. The greatest portion of his works, under the title of 'Ayres and Dialogues,' was published 1653–8. He died 21 Oct., 1662, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, without inscription or monument. W. Lovell.

Chiswick.

Richardson's House at North End. (See 8th S. x. 173, 285, 317, 344, 402.)—I have ventured to alter the heading as it appears at the foregoing references to the above, for I am thoroughly in agreement with Prof. Skeat as to the folly of continuing a discussion under its original head when that head ceases altogether to be applicable to it.

I am very glad that my friend Col. Prideaux has solved the mystery of Selby House. This name I have all along contended was no recognized designation of Richardson's villa at North End, and it seems that I am right.

I have in vain tried to discover the reason why Richardson moved from North End to Parson's Green. He and his wife were, I find, regular worshippers at Fulham Church, then the only place for divine service in the parish. I am inclined to think that one reason for his removal may have been his desire to be nearer the old church where he had worshipped for so many years, but which lay so far from his North End home.

Chas. Jas Ferret.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington.

Modern Folk-lore: Umbrellas.—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, in her 'Lazy Tours,' 1896, says of her English companion, when visiting Marienbad:—

> "Just now her fair face is troubled. I came in from a walk, and I laid my umbrella down on her bed. 'Oh, don't, don't!' she cried, almost turning white with terror. 'It 's such a bad sign to put an umbrella on the bed.' It seems that, in my ignorance, I am constantly defying the Fates, or whoever it is who avenges our disregard of omens."—P. 237.

It does not seem likely that folk-lorists need fear that the harvest of folk-lore will ever be so reaped as to afford no gleanings. No sooner is one superstition dead than another arises. Umbrella folk-lore must be modern.

William George Black.

Glasgow.

The Shortest River in England.—I find the following statement in 'The Parish of Askrigg' by the Rev. C. Whaley, M.A., Skeffington & Son, *circ.* 1891, pp. 55, 56:—

> "The village of Bainbridge is one and a half miles south-west from Askrigg and stands on the river 'Bain,' from which it derives its modern name, and which is the shortest river in England acknowledged by geographers. The Bain, called by Camden the 'River Baint,' and said by him to 'issue from the Pool Semur [Semer-water] with a strange murmur,' has a course of some three miles and falls into the Yore about half a mile from the village."

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

Derivation of "Harlequin."—In an article entitled 'A Defence of Lorenzo de Medicis against those who espoused the Cause of Tyranny and blamed him for having put to death Duke Alexander,'* in the *Mercurio Italico*, a quarterly magazine published in London, vol. iii. part i. (1790), there is a foot-note by the editor on p. 9: "This puts

* Walpole's 'Letters,' ed. Cunningham, ix. 302 (note).

* Duke Alexander of Florence was a natural son of one of the Medici family. He was made Duke of Florence through the intrigues of Pope Clement VII. (whose son it is thought he was) and of the Emperor Charles V.

us in mind of a curious etymology of the word Arlecchinno, that is from Charles Quint, Arlequin; as this prince delighted in meddling, like Harlequin, in the affairs of others." I observe by Skeat's 'Dictionary' that Max Müller adopts this derivation to explain the change from *hellequin* to *harlequin* ('Lect.' ii. 581), but derives the word from the O.F. phrase *li maisie hierlekin*, a troop of demons that haunted lonely places.

JOHN HEBB.

Willesden Green, N.W.

CHURCH OR CHAPEL.—It has recently been reported in the papers that Monsignor O'Dwyer, the Catholic Bishop of Limerick, found fault with certain officials in Dublin Castle, who had called a Catholic church a "chapel," and a Protestant church a "church."

Curiously enough, the great majority of Irish Catholics themselves use this same form of nomenclature. My recollections of Ireland tell me that Irish Catholics, as a rule, always spoke of their own places of worship as "chapels," and of the Protestant Episcopal places of worship as "churches."

A few month ago, an Anglican vicar, paying visits in Ireland, wrote to me that he had noticed, with astonishment, the prevalence of this form of speech amongst all the Catholics he had met.

In England and Scotland I have often heard Irish men and women asking their way to the nearest "Catholic chapel." GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

"DILLY-DANDERS." (See *ante*, p. 87.)—I have heard in the North Riding of Yorkshire a slightly different variant of the riddle, in which this expression occurs:—

> Two lookers, two crookers,
> Four stiff-standers, four dilly-danders,
> And a wig-wag.

Another variant is given in Mr. P. Pearse Chope's 'Dialect of Hartland,' p. 55 (E.D.S.):—

> Two lookers, two crookers, vower stiff standers,
> Vower lily-hangers, and a whip about.

Mr. Chope remarks:—

"I have never heard the term [lily-hanger] applied to a cow's teat except in this instance. I used to think it meant *little hangers*, because children say *a lily bit* for *a little bit*; but as we have the phrase to *hang lily*, meaning to hang freely or limply, it may mean *limber or pliant hangers*."

With regard to *dilly-danders*, if we consider *dilly* to have a diminutive sense, we may compare the expression *dilly-pig*, the smallest pig of a litter, where *dilly* probably is an abbreviated form of *dilling*, which is used for the youngest of a family.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

A SAXON PEDIGREE.—The following, from the 'Saxon Chronicle,' under the date A.D. 854, will perhaps be found of interest by some of your readers. I have given the modern equivalents of the Saxon names, according to the translator. It is rather strange that this pedigree should include the surnames of two great English poets, not to speak of Tate (Nahum), a former poet laureate. All three names, it will be seen, come very close together. Ingild (Inglis) was the brother of Ina, King of the West Saxons, who held that kingdom thirty-seven winters, and after went to St. Peter, where he died; and they were the sons of Cenred (Kinder), Cenred of Ceolwald (Colewald), Ceolwald of Cutha (Coote), Cutha of Cuthwin (Cudwin), Cuthwin of Ceawlin (Collins), Ceawlin of Cynric (Kenrick), Cynric of Creoda (Creed), Cerdic of Elesa (Ellis), Elesa of Esla (Easle), Esla of Gewis (Wise), Gewis of Wig (Way), Wig of Freawine (Frewin), Freawine of Frithugar (Frith), Frithugar of Brond (Brand), Brond of Balday (Bellday), Balday of Woden (Vaughan), Woden of Frithwald (Frithald), Frittenwald of Freawine (Frewin), Freawine of Frithuwulf (Fryolf), Frithuwulf of Finn (Vine), Finn of Godwulf (Godolphin), Godwulf of Geat (Keats), Geat of Tætwa (Tate), Tætwa of Beaw (Bowes), Beaw of Sceldwa (Shelley), Sceldwa of Heremod (Hermott), Heremod of Itermon (Etterman), Itermon of Hathra (Heather), Hathra of Hwala (Wall), Hwala of Bedwig (Beddoes), Bedwig of Sceaf (Sheaf). W. J. T.

West Hampstead.

A COMPOUND ADJECTIVE.—Prof. Masson, chairman at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club, described the speech of a predecessor as a "thorough-going-worthy-of-a-festival-of-Scott speech." Could the Germans beat this?

R. M. SPENCE.

OLD ARMINGHALL.—About three miles south-east of Norwich lies the village of Arminghall, joining that of Caistor St. Edmunds. Near the church is a moderate-sized house, called Old Arminghall, now a farmhouse. It has a large square embattled porch; the entrance is carved round with the vine pattern. On either side are figures under elaborate canopies, and above heads carved on stone panels—probably portraits of the founder and his wife—crosses, and, I think, a coat of arms. In the vault of the porch is a carving of the "man of God" being dragged from the back of the ass by two lions. Across the fine old oak door is this inscription, "Orate pro anima magistri Wilhelmi Gladyn qui fecit hoc hostium anno Christi 1487." At the back of the house is a door carved round with the vine pattern and some shields above. The ceiling of the upper rooms is falling in, so that the labourer's family cannot live in them. In one upper room there is a fine stone mantlepiece.

The author of 'Excursions through Norfolk,' published in 1819, gives an illustration of the porch of Arminghall Old Hall, "the property of the Earl of Rosebery," but says nothing of its

history. Blomefield does not mention it at all. He speaks of Arming Hall, built by Nicholas Herne, of Tibenham, in Norfolk, on the manor of Arminghall, leased to the Herne family by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. From the dates which he gives of their monuments in Arminghall Church, they were not here until the middle of the seventeenth century. The name of Gladyn does not occur in his account of the church. The Prior and Convent of Norwich seem to have held all the lands here.

I should feel much interest in any detail concerning Old Arminghall, and wish to draw attention to the fact that this most interesting old house is surely falling to decay. I visited it from Norwich during last September, and have a good photograph which I took of the porch.

A. M. Eyton.

Cunobelinus or Cymbeline.—In one of those books of questions which are now becoming so common I lately came across the following: "What British king was knighted by the Roman Emperor Augustus?" This is scarcely a fair way to put such a question. We all know the words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cymbeline ('Cym.,' III. i.):—

> Thou art welcome, Caius,
> Thy Cæsar knighted me; my youth I spent
> Much under him; of him I gathered honour.

But we also know that Shakespeare was not exactly an historical authority, and that his Cymbeline and Lear are scarcely more historical personages than Hamlet or Othello. This particular passage is doubtless founded upon one in Holinshed (vol. i. p. 33) which runs thus: "By our writers it is reported that Kymbeline, being brought up in Rome and knighted in the court of Augustus, ever shewed himselfe a friend to the Romans"; and Holinshed's principal authority was evidently Geoffrey of Monmouth (adding the knighthood as an embellishment of his own), who says, "After him [Tenuantius] Kymbelinus his Son was advanced to the Throne, being a great Soldier, and brought up by Augustus Cæsar." But there is no proof or likelihood that Cunobelinus was ever at Rome at all, though it would seem that he made some nominal submission to Augustus, and we may, I think, fully assent to the remark of the late Thomas Wright, in 'The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' where he says (fourth ed., p. 41):—

> "We know that Cunobelinus, who has been made familiar to every English ear by Shakespeare under the name of Cymbeline, was living in the time of the latter of the two emperors just mentioned [Tiberius], but the stories of that chief's intercourse with Augustus, resting on no very early authority, are evidently monkish fables."

That his son Caractacus was at Rome in the reign of Claudius is well known, but it was in the character of a captive. His release is mentioned by Tacitus; but the remark attributed to him of surprise, that the Romans should desire to possess the small huts of the Britons, is recorded only by Zonaras ('Annals,' xi. 10).

W. T. Lynn.

Blackheath.

Four Common Misquotations.—(1) "Non [for *aut*] hæc in fœdera veni."

(2) "Uno [for *primo*] avulso non deficit alter."

(3) "Ne sutor ultra crepidam" [for *supra crepidam sutor*].

(4) "Le jeu ne [for *n'en*] vaut pas la chandelle."

See, as to (1), Virgil, 'Æn.,' iv. 337 *sqq.*:—

> Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
> Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis unquam
> Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni.

(2) Virgil, 'Æn.,' vi. 136 *sqq.*:—

> Latet arbore opaca
> Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
> Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore fœtus.
> Hoc sibi pulcra suum ferri Proserpina munus
> Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
> Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.

(3) Pliny, 'N. H.,' xxxv. 10, 85:—

"Feruntque [Apellen] reprehensum a sutore, quod in crepidis una pauciores intus feciasset ansas, eodem postero die superbo emendatione pristinæ admonitionis cavillante circa crus, indignatum prospexisse denuntiantem, ne supra crepidam sutor judicaret; quod et ipsum in proverbium abiit."

Valerius Maximus, viii. 12, *extr.*:—

"Mirifice et ille artifex, qui in opere suo moneri se a sutore de crepida et ansulis passus, de crure etiam disputare incipientem supra plantam ascendere vetuit."

Ammianus Marcellinus, xxviii. 1, 10:—

"Supra plantam (ut dicitur) evagatus tartareus cognitor, relatione maligna docuit Principem, non nisi suppliciis acrioribus perniciosa facinora scrutari posse vel vindicari, quæ Romæ perpetravere complures."

Where says Valesius:—

"Simile jocus Stratonici citharœdi refertur ab Athenæo, qui sutori cuidam secum de musica disputanti, minime audiendum eum esse dixit, quippe qui supra plantam ascenderet: οὐ προσίχειν αὐτῷ ἔφη, εἰ τι ἀνώτερον τοῦ σφυροῦ λέγοι."

(4) Brantôme, 'Dam. Gall.,' i. (in 'Œuvres,' ed. Paris, 1848, vol. ii. p. 273):—

"De sorte que bien souvent ils acheptent bien cher ce qu'on leur donne; et le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle."

Corneille, 'Le Menteur,' I. i.:—

> Loin de passer son temps, chacun le perd chez elles;
> Et le jeu, comme on dit, n'en vaut pas les chandelles.

Sardou et De Najac, 'Divorçons,' I. vii.:—

"Roméo ne se serait pas, exposé, pour de si molles étreintes, à se casser les reins en tombant d'un quatrième, ni Leandre à se noyer, en franchissant les mers orageuses! Le jeu n'en vaudrait pas la chandelle."

René Maizeroy, 'En Volupté,' c. vi., *init.* (Paris, 1896):—

"Dieu me garde d'être une seconde fois curieuse!..... Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle."

RICHARD HORTON SMITH.

Athenæum Club.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"DI BON!"—This is said to be a common exclamation in Northumberland. See Heslop's 'Northumberland Words' (E.D.S., No. 66, p. 269). Heslop also gives "Go bon!" Are these exclamations heard elsewhere? How ought one to translate them into literary English? Any information would be thankfully received by

THE EDITOR OF THE 'ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY.'

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

TOBACCO.—As I am preparing (and have already far advanced) an exhaustive bibliography of tobacco, I shall be thankful to receive from the readers of 'N. & Q.' any information they may possess in the shape of books, pamphlets, tracts, or magazine articles, on both sides of the case, of course.

I should very much like to ascertain what has become of that great collection of cuttings, &c., in seventeen volumes once in the possession of the late Mr. William Bragge, and sold, I believe, after his death, by an auctioneer in Castle Street, Leicester Square. I am anxious to make my work as complete as possible, so every scrap of information will be valuable. (Rev.) WILLIAM LEE.

5, Denmark Street, Camberwell, S.E.

BERKSHIRE MILITIA.—Wanted the parentage, marriage, and death of the following officers of the Berkshire militia of the last century:—Thomas Key, Clement Styles, John Fortescue Acland, Charles George Starck, John Cartwright Blake, James Henry Lane, Henry Pincke Lee, Samuel Meyrick, Ellis Mears, Thomas Hughes Edwardes, Gilbert Henry Stephens.

(Miss) E. E. THOYTS.

Sulhamstead, Reading.

MORTAR.—Can any one refer me to any paper, article, or book where I can see an account of the practice of and reasons for mixing blood, sacramental wine, and other things with mortar for building? I am anxious to obtain what information I can upon this subject as quickly as possible, and I shall be greatly obliged by any one who can tell me anything relating to it writing at once directly to me. FLORENCE PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

SIR ROBERT PARKHURST.—This gentleman was Master of the Clothworkers in 1624, Lord Mayor in 1634, and lord of the manor of Pyrford. His fine recumbent effigy in Holy Trinity, Guildford, is from a portrait which is in existence. The effigy of Lady Parkhurst suggests the query, Where is her portrait, doubtless a companion picture? The painter of the very effective portrait in Lord Mayor's robes was probably English, but is "unknown." D.

MOTTO TO 'DANIEL DERONDA.'—

Let thy chief terror be of thine own soul,
There 'mid the tramp of hurrying desires and care, &c.

Where may these lines of George Eliot's be found?

S. T. S.

"LES EVANGILES DES QUENOUILLES."—Will some one kindly cite the dictum concerning a swarm of bees (*ceps*) and the *gloss* thereon?

ST. SWITHIN.

[We supply ourselves the required passages:—

"Quant un homme treuve en son pourpris* un vaisseau d'ceps attachiés en un arbre, s'il ne l'estrine d'une pièce d'argent, c'est mauvaise signe.

"Glose. Baudinon Gorgette dist que cellui qui appropria à soy les ceps sans les estrinert comme dit est ou‡ texte, elles ne feront que picquier cellui, et jamais ne l'aimeront ne lui feront prouffit."

We have explained one or two words, not for the benefit of ST. SWITHIN, but of other readers whom this piece of folk-lore may interest.]

"TAKELEY STREET."—A common local saying in Essex is "All on one side, like Takeley Street." What is the meaning of the proverb?

MUS RUSTICUS.

MANX DIALECT.—What works can be recommended for a critical and historical study of this branch of the Celtic languages?

CALEDONIAN.

EASTBURY HOUSE, near Barking, Essex, is said to be connected in some way with the Gunpowder Plot. What are the facts of the case?

JOHN T. PAGE.

5, Capel Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.

MAPS.—With the 1661 Amsterdam edition of the 'Geographia P. Cluverii' numerous small maps were issued. The shape of the western half of Australia is shown with tolerable accuracy. The southern extremity of Tasmania and the east coast of New Zealand are also indicated. These diagrams must have been reduced from some map on a larger scale. Who had published such?

KEEL.

LORD MONSON, THE REGICIDE.—I have just been reading the account of this man in Noble's 'History of the Regicides.' He was married three times, and is said to have been well flogged by one

* *Jardin.* † *Etrenne.* ‡ *Au.*

of his wives for having received considerable benefits from Charles I. and then turned traitor and sat on the commission at the king's trial—though he did not sign the warrant for his execution. The following lines, from Hudibras, part. ii. canto i. l. 885, &c., are believed to refer to this flagellation incident :—

> Did not a certain lady whip
> Of late her husband's own lordship?
> And though a grandee of the house,
> Claw'd him with fundamental blows :
> Ty'd him stark naked to a bed-post,
> And firk'd his hide, as if sh' had rid post.

What I wish to know is, which of his three loving spouses it was who meted out to him this (we will hope) salutary piece of discipline.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, M.A.

Ebberston Vicarage, York.

PORTRAIT.—I have a small portrait in oils of an elderly gentleman with a decoration in his button-hole; across the back of the canvas is written "The Chevalier Brousted, by Jansen." Any information as to the Chevalier and the painter will be very welcome.

EDGELL WESTMACOTT.

[Short lives of two Danish painters named Jensen are given in Bryan's 'Dictionary.']

CONYERS: FITZ-RALPH.—Could any one give me the ancestry, arms, and quarterings, if any, of a Sir Robert Conyers (Blomefield's 'Norfolk') who married Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fitz-Ralph, leaving issue John and Thomas Conyers? Thomas Conyers left issue two daughters, co-heirs—Anne, who married, first, Thomas Spelman, and, second, Richard Willoughby; and Ela, who married Sir Robert Lovell, of Barton Bendish. Any information concerning the marriages and quarterings of the Fitz-Ralph (Pebeners) family would also be acceptable. H. PRESTON.

Park Lodge, Putney.

TRIAL AT EXETER.—Can any of your readers give me information about a trial at the Exeter Lent assizes, 1781, respecting some land in the parish of Wolfardisworthy, North Devon—the plaintiff Gregory Goodtitle, defendant John Beure? The plaintiff's counsel included W. Pitt. Was the case actually tried; and with what result?

F. G.

SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE.—Sir Nicholas was thrice married, but I cannot ascertain the name of his first wife. Can any one assist me thereto? He was a widower, aged twenty-nine, when he married Sara Spenser, 28 June, 1628 (Chester's 'Marriage Licenses'). Is the date of the death of Sara Crispe known? The Fulham Churchwardens' Receipts for 1639 include "Recd. for a buryall Crispe 9*s.* 0*d.*" Could this have been the interment of the second wife? His third wife, Anne Prescot, survived. Can any one help me to information as to Sir Nicholas Crispe the younger, who married Judith, daughter of John Adrian, of London, merchant? To whom did this Sir Nicholas, in 1681, sell his estate at Fulham? What proof is there that it was purchased by Prince Rupert in 1683? CHAS. JAS. FERET.

[Our contributor has, of course, read what is said on Sir Nicholas Crisp (*sic*) in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.']

'HARDYKNUTE.'—In the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, p. 429, it is stated that "Lady Wardlaw, a Fifeshire dame, wrote 'Hardyknute.'" Has this been so definitely ascertained as to warrant such a categorical announcement?

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

LANDING OF DUKE OF MONMOUTH.—In Roberts's 'Life of James, Duke of Monmouth,' vol. i. p. 229, there is a note: "Mr. Bagster.....has a traditional account of an ancestor, Lieut. Bagster, R.N., who was solicited to join the duke, but refused. The account of his assisting the duke ashore cannot be correct." Can any one explain why it "cannot be correct"? The tradition had but a very short history; only one link would connect eye-witnesses with my grandfather. The incident, too, seems to accord with what is known of the state of feeling in Lyme Regis at the time. S. S. BAGSTER.

INDERLANDS.—In the 'History of Glasgow and of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow,' by Andrew Brown (Glasgow, Brash & Reid, and others, 1795), vol. ii. p. 220, the following passage, referring to the improvements in farming introduced by the Earl of Loudon, occurs :—

"The farmers followed out the plan and tenure of their leases; they began in poverty, and followed them out in ease and competency. Since that period the beautiful country of Ayrshire, in the Inderlands, has assumed, and now wears the appearance of a garden."

"Inderlands" is not given in Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' nor in any English Dictionary I have consulted. The meaning, I suppose, is the lands in or away from the coast, as the Loudon estates are; but can any of your readers give a reference to the use of the word in any other book in time for Dr. Murray before he gets to letter I?

J. B. FLEMING.

Kelvinside, Glasgow.

STEPHEN DUCK.—The *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1733, gives the following: "Mr. Stephen Duck, the famous *thresher* and poet, made one of the Yeomen of the Guard"; and in August, 1735, the same journal alludes to the appointment of "Mr. Stephen Duck" as Cave Keeper and Librarian of the newly erected Merlin's Cave at Richmond. Does *thresher* here mean a man who had earned renown for his feats in threshing corn (to use current slang, who had "made a record"),

and whose services were in much request by farmers on that account? None of the dictionaries attaches any special significance to the word. Any information respecting the above remarkable personality might serve to illustrate the records of the Yeomen of the Guard, and would be so made use of by me. S. McDONALD.

8, Edward Street, N.W.

[Full information is given in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' Duck was simply at the outset a farm labourer.]

"BORN DAYS."—This colloquial phrase is duly entered in the 'N. E. D.' Can it possibly imply any lingering belief in the sense of pre-existence—any contrast with our experiences in our "unborn days"? This is outside the scope of the 'Dictionary.' W. C. B.

BURGOYNE.—Who was Sir Roger Burgoyne, who was living at Fulham in 1650? A "Mr Philippa Burgoyne" was buried here in 1650. Who was she? CHAS. JAS. FERET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Circled by the blue eternal boundless desert of the sea,

I hope I have quoted it quite correctly. W. H. P.

Calm in His peace, like one,
Who rests at evening when his work is done,
Glorified in the setting of the sun. E. S.

Oh let the ungentle spirit know from hence
A small unkindness is a great offence;
Large bounties to bestow we wish in vain,
But all may share the guilt of giving pain.
F. B, MONEY COUTTS.

Replies.

MR. MORRIS'S POEMS.

(8th S. x. 308, 334, 419.)

I thank R. R. for his note. My own note suggested that I was doubtful whether the passages referred to could properly be said to be misprinted in the edition of 1896. But surely they must have been misprinted in the edition of 1858. It is not conceivable that Morris wrote:—

If even I go hell, I cannot choose
But love you, Christ, yea, though I cannot keep
From loving Lancelot;

or that he intended 'Sir Peter Harpdon's End' (not Harpden, as in R. R.'s note) to appear in the table of contents as 'Sir Peter Harpdon's Ens,' as it does in my copy of the new edition. Such "reprinting" as this, in an edition meant not as a curiosity for book-hunters, but for general reading, is, in my humble opinion, absurd. I would have no letter altered that Morris really intended to write; but evident blunders, for which in all likelihood he was in no way responsible, ought to be corrected. Are the many misprints in the first edition of 'The Life and Death of Jason' reproduced in the "New Library" edition in the same way?

It is quite true that Morris's first volume of poems is his best. There is both power and witchery in these early pieces beyond anything he ever reached again; but I think R. R. goes too far in his disparagement of the later works, and also that he is inclined to exaggerate Rossetti's part in the earlier ones. They were written, doubtless, under Rossetti's influence; but they show, I think, little or no trace even of the influence of Rossetti's workmanship, greatly as they are influenced by his spirit. Morris expressed great admiration of the beautiful finish and stately movement of Rossetti's verse, and instanced 'Love's Nocturn' as showing these qualities in a high degree, but he never attempted, so far as his published poems show, to write such verse himself:—

Vaporous, unaccountable,
Dreamland lies forlorn of light,
Hollow like a breathing shell.

We cannot find writing like this in Morris, much less such elaborate and involved splendour of phrase as we have in the sonnets in 'The House of Life.' C. C. B.

Several years ago one of the contributors to the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* favoured me with a fairly complete list of the writers in that periodical. As some of them are still alive—among them the wife of a great romantic painter and the aunt of the most powerful writer of this decade—it might not be considered right to lift the veil of anonymity in every case; but there can be no harm in saying that the late Mr. William Morris was the author of the following poems: 'Winter Weather,' p. 62; 'Riding Together,' p. 320; 'Hands,' p. 452; 'The Chapel in Lyoness,' p. 577; and 'Pray but one Prayer for us,' p. 644. Some of these were revised, and included in 'The Defence of Guenevere,' but whether they owe anything to the influence of Rossetti is a doubtful question. It may be worth while to add the names of Mr. Morris's prose articles in the same volume. They are: 'The Churches of North France,' p. 99; 'A Dream,' p. 146; 'Men and Women, by Robert Browning,' p. 162; 'Frank's Sealed Letter,' p. 225; 'Ruskin and the *Quarterly*,' p. 353; 'Gertha's Lovers,' pp. 403, 499; 'A Study in Shakespeare,' p. 417; 'Svend and his Brethren,' p. 488; 'Lindenborg Pool,' p. 530; 'The Hollow Land,' pp. 565, 632; 'Twelfth Night: a Study in Shakespeare,' p. 581; and 'Golden Wings,' p. 733. I am not quite sure about 'The Story of the Unknown Church,' p. 28; 'A Night in a Cathedral,' p. 310; and 'Death the Avenger and Death the Friend,' p. 477, but they are in Morris's style, and probably by him. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

BULL AND BOAR (8th S. x. 355).—Early in the present century a bull and a boar, a sack of wheat,

and a sack of malt were given to the poor of Risborough (Prince's), Buckinghamshire, by the lord of the manor at six o'clock on every Christmas morning. About 1813 this practice was discontinued, when beef and mutton was distributed to the poor in lieu of the above-named articles. The lord of the manor discontinued this distribution, and his son, Mr. Grubb, produced to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into charities in England and Wales a case laid by his father before Mr. Justice Littledale, when at the bar, relative to this custom, which had prevailed for a considerable number of years, the origin of which was lost in obscurity. The practice had been productive of much intoxication and disturbance in the town, both during the preceding night and the whole of Christmas Day. Mr. Littledale was of opinion that the custom was not sustainable as a common-law right, and the Commissioners reported that they had received no sufficient evidence that the custom could be considered as a charitable donation the continuance of which could be enforced. See 'Reports of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales,' 1819–40, xxvi. 107.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"By the Custom of some Places, a Parson may be obliged to keep a Bull and a Boar for the Use of the Parishioners, in Consideration of his having Tithes of Calves and Pigs, &c. 1 Roll. Abr. 559. 4 Mod. 241."—Jacob's 'Law Dictionary,' 1732.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

With reference to MR. FERET'S query, I may mention that in the Enclosure Act for the parish of Lower Heyford, the rectors are "for ever exonerated and exempted from providing and keeping a bull or boar for the use of the inhabitants of Lower Heyford." The date of the Act is 1801.

J. A. DODD.

Lower Heyford Rectory.

The tenant of Harlow Bury Farm, in the parish of Harlow, Essex, is bound to keep a bull and a boar for the use of the tenants of the manor.

T. H. BAKER.

Mere Down, Mere, Wilts.

"GOD SAVE THE KING" (8th S. x. 234, 362, 438).—It is a pity that MR. WALTER HAMILTON did not read up the literature of the subject before telling us that this "loyal song" was "essentially German" in melody, and "made in Germany." If it be true, as he says, that "the Germans have long laid claim to the air," pray when did they first claim it? To "claim," however, is not to prove a right. That the tune was first composed in England is proved by its publication by Henry Carey more than a hundred years before it was played or "claimed" in Germany. That "the germ" was to be found "in some music collected by Dr. John Bull, the Antwerp organist," is another fallacy. Will MR. HAMILTON kindly prove its truth? We know who invented that fraud, the evidence of which has been suppressed for many years. There are those who have offered a large reward for the production of the suppressed book in which the "germ" was said to have lurked. Can MR. HAMILTON produce it?

It is sad to think how hard these fables die. I suppose they will crop up again and again, however often they may be exposed and ridiculed. Perhaps the "Harmonious Blacksmith" story may appear again soon. I should not wonder; but at least 'N. & Q.' should be safe from these absurdities.

There is nothing more certain than that "God save the king" was not "made in Germany," and that for this idle fable there is no trace of evidence.

JULIAN MARSHALL.

JEAKES'S 'CHARTERS OF THE CINQUE PORTS' (8th S. ix. 228).—Does MR. MARSHALL give the name of his author correctly? The name certainly is so spelt in the article "Rye" in the 'Penny Cyclopædia'; but in the article "Cinque Ports," in the same work, and in all the guides to Rye and Sussex I have by me, it is spelt without the *s*—Jeake. I presume Jeake may have been a French phonetic spelling of Jacques, *s* being subsequently added to adapt it to the English pronunciation of the name. My great-grandmother's maiden name was Cotchet, which I take to have been an English phonetic spelling of the French Cochet.

THOMAS J. JEAKES.

4, Bloomsbury Place, Brighton.

BLENHEIM PALACE (8th S. x. 416).—The "conceit" which your correspondent MR. JNO. HEBB inquires about is that of the cock carved in free-stone on the gates, which, under its Latin name, refers to the French, whose armies the great general vanquished. If your correspondent turns to his *Spectator*, he will there find a paper by Addison, which I remember reading, now many years ago, in which Addison strongly denounces the "false wit" of punning by "rebus," and expressly mentions this same cock as an unworthy instance, and blames the architect for having introduced it in the noble pile of Blenheim Palace.

J. J. AUBERTIN.

Montreux.

In Mavor's 'Guide to Blenheim,' Oxford, 1810, p. 14, note, there is: "No one will attempt to defend the punning statues of lions tearing cocks. These might be removed without the least injury to the pile."

ED. MARSHALL.

JANE STEPHENS, ACTRESS (8th S. x. 315, 346, 361, 403, 446).—The portrait which COL. MALET

mentions at the last reference was certainly not that of Jane, but of Kitty Stephens, daughter of E. Stephens, of Leadwell, Oxon, a tradesman at the West-End of London. She was married, 19 April, 1838, to George Capel-Coningsby, fifth Earl of Essex. She had been a well-known singer; and she died 22 Sept., 1882, aged eighty-seven (or ninety-one). Jane Stephens was a far cleverer lady, I think, but never so beautiful as Lady Essex was when young. JULIAN MARSHALL.

The Jane Stephens painted by Harlow, and engraved by W. Say in 1816, is a distinct person from the Miss Stephens, the exquisite singer, who appears in the picture representing the Kemble family, in the play of 'Henry VIII.,' in which Mrs. Siddons represents Queen Catherine and Miss Stephens is one of her ladies. She afterwards became Countess of Essex. She delighted the public in Walter Scott's dramatized novels of 'Rob Roy,' 'Guy Mannering,' and, I believe, others. JOHN CARRICK MOORE.

The Miss Stephens whose portrait Harlow painted was Catherine Stephens, afterwards Countess of Essex, who died in 1882. Of Jane Stephens it may be worth noting that from 1853 to 1858 her name appeared in the playbills of the Olympic Theatre as "Miss Stevens," later, in 1858, as "Mrs. Stevens," and from 1860 as "Mrs. Stephens." WM. DOUGLAS.

1, Brixton Road.

I suggest that the portrait by Harlow cannot be that of "Granny" Stephens, the subject of this query, for the one reason (among others) noticed by COL. HAROLD MALET. I should rather conclude that its subject is the renowned "Kitty" Stephens, born in 1794, who, in the "teens" of this now fast dying century, delighted some of our grandparents with her exquisite rendering of "The Soldier tired," "Pretty Mocking Bird," &c. "For ten years," writes an able contributor on our 'Titled Actresses' in *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* of 18 Oct. last, "the name of Catherine Stephens became one of the most attractive at Covent Garden." This talented lady died Countess of Essex in the early eighties. She must have been about two-and-twenty years old at the date of the painting. NEMO.

Temple.

PEACOCK FEATHERS UNLUCKY (8th S. iv. 426, 531; v. 75, 167; ix. 408, 458; x. 33, 358).—I stopped a Tatar kerchief-vendor that I met on the bridge to-day, and from among the gaudy handkerchiefs contained in his pack I selected two, of which the quieter coloured patterns, though not identical, both represent simple arrangements of peacock feathers. I send our Editor a slip cut from one of them as *pièce d'appui*. It seems a fair conclusion to draw from my speedy "find" that such patterns are favourites here, thus corroborating MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY'S very interesting remarks at the last reference so far as this country is concerned. No notion of unluckiness can well be attached to the feathers here, or the peasants would not carry them and their pictures about on their heads and in their pockets.

I have a silver denarius of Faustina Senior (Diva Faustina), bearing on the obverse the legend Consecratio, and a peacock, which I imagine represents this virtuous lady's spirit *en route* for Olympus. The device of the peacock as an early Christian emblem of immortality may have been derived by them, like so many other things, from their pagan ancestors. H. E. M.

St. Petersburg.

[The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the quaint and curious specimen of Tatar art.]

A singular instance in which the superstition connected with these feathers was remarkably verified by their use, and the practical result which followed, is mentioned in 'Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft On and Off the Stage,' London, 1888, vol. ii. p. 73. The incident occurred in the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Tottenham Street, after it had been redecorated. A peacock frieze was over the proscenium; and handsome fans, made of peacock feathers, attached to each of the private boxes by gilt chains.

"There is an old superstition that these beautiful plumes bring sickness with them. On the opening night of the season it so befell that an occupant of one of the front stalls was seized with a fit during the first act of 'Peril,' and a lady had to be taken home through sudden illness from a private box. Only a single audience saw the fans, for this strange assertion, as it were, that there might be truth in the superstitious saying, ended in their banishment for ever."

A. B. G.

HENRY JUSTICE (8th S. ix. 368; x. 81, 204).—In answer to my inquiries 'N. & Q.' has furnished several particulars concerning Henry Justice, his father, wife, son, and daughter, as well as the fact that he died at the Hague, whither he had sent stolen books. No one, however, has told what I specially desired to know, namely, the particular colony in America to which he was transported. He was put on board ship at Blackwall, 17 May, 1736, with more than a hundred other convicts. There must be a record of the vessel which cleared from there for America at that date and of her destination. It is not likely there was more than one on the same day. Its name and whither bound probably appeared in a contemporary London journal.

Again, Justice and his companions were transported by a captain or merchant who had given bonds to the Old Bailey Court or sheriff for securing their conveyance to some specified place. These bonds must be on file in the court records.

My hope is that some one who knows where to look will examine those bonds and ascertain the fact which I desiderate. They must be found in the Old Bailey records, 110 vols., described in 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. iv. 395.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

Madison, Wis., U.S.

"BECHATTED" (8th S. x. 94).—This word is given in Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Provincial Words' as being used in Lincolnshire in the sense of "bewitched," but Nares, in his 'Glossary,' gives "becharm" with the same meaning, and quotes the following example of its use :—

"Against both those publique persons there are two capitall and deadly opposites (if it were possible) to becharme their resolutions, and blot out their name from the line of life."—Ford's 'Line of Life,' 1620.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

This word does not occur in Mrs. Hewett's 'Peasant Speech of Devon' (1892), the best up-to-date work upon the subject. Further, my wife, grown-up children, and servants (all born in Devonshire) never heard it. Neither have I during a thirty years' observant residence in the county.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY TO THE STATES GENERAL (8th S. ix. 508).—The Hon. Henry Sidney, fourth son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, was Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague, 8 June, 1679, to 17 June, 1681. He was created Earl of Romney 14 May, 1694.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

"FEAST OF THE LORD MALLARD" (8th S. x. 397).—The celebrated song of the All Souls' Mallard appears in the *Oxford Sausage*. But I presume that it is not sung by the Fellows at the present time. In the 'Pocket Companion for Oxford,' 1815, there is :—

"A very peculiar custom is the celebrating the Mallard, every year on the 14th of January, in remembrance of an excessive large Mallard, or Drake, supposed to have been long ranging in a drain or sewer, where it was found at the digging for the foundation of the college. A very humorous account of this event was published many years ago by Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, pretendedly from a manuscript of Thomas Walsingham, the historian and monk of St. Alban's. It is the cause of much mirth, for on the day, and in remembrance of the Mallard, is always sung a merry old song set to music."—P. 56.

ED. MARSHALL.

Will the following, from 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,' vol. ii. p. 155 of J. R. Smith's reprint, 1869, assist A. F. T. ?—

"1722 23, Jan. 18. Last Monday, the 14th inst. (the 14th being always the day), was All Souls' College Mallard, at which time 'tis usual with the fellows and their friends to have a supper, and to sit up all night drinking and singing. Their song is the mallard, and formerly they used to ramble about the college with sticks and poles, &c., in quest of the mallard, but this hath been left off many years. They tell you the custom arose from a swinging [we should probably now write "swingeing," *i. e.*, very large, big] old mallard, that had been lost at the foundation of the college, and found many years after in the sink."

See 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. xii. 474, on a pamphlet entitled 'A Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls' College.'

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, M.A.

Ebberston Vicarage, York.

THE LAMBETH ARTICLES (8th S. x. 415).—I asked this question at 8th S. vii. 288, but the only reply that was printed referred, by some misconception, to John Glanville (495). F. G.'s book appeared in 1710. There are churches of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth and Colchester.

W. C. B.

ARMORIAL (8th S. x. 51, 318).—George Seton, in his 'Law and Practice of Heraldry,' 1863, p. 366, quoting Christyn, states "that it was the ancient custom among certain nations, when a noble house became extinct, to bury the heraldic ensigns along with the last of the family"; but the same writer informs us that the arms may in such a case be assumed by a stranger, with the consent of the sovereign, or, where a member of the extinct family has obtained and exercised the power of conceding them, "by adoption, contract of marriage, testament, or other valid disposition."

In the words of another author (Chassaneus, 'Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi,' part i.)—

"Such assumption of name and arms may be regularly made by the adopted when there is no heir in the family, nor any other that can pretend right to the name and arms; but if otherwise the adopted cannot use them without the consent of all those in the family who have a right to them."

"Again, according to Sir John Ferne, while any man can give away his estate to a stranger, he cannot alienate his arms, the ensigns of his nobility, so long as any of his kindred are alive, yea even if there be but a bastard remaining capable of the king's legitimation."

"Before the establishment of the English College of Heralds, arms were, no doubt, frequently transferred not only by testamentary bequest, but also by voluntary cession during life."

In Edmondson's 'Complete Body of Heraldry,' 1780, vol. i. pp. 155–7, is a list of grants or transference of arms—"Robert Morley to Robert de Corby, Thomas Grendale to William Morgne, Sir Thomas de Clanvowe to William Criket," &c. He also remarks :—

"A doctrine prevailed that the rightful possessor or proprietor, being deemed to have, as it were, an absolute freehold in his coat armour as well as in his lands, had an undoubted right to alienate the one and the other; and in consequence of this doctrine the proprietors of coat armour did frequently, to the exclusion of their own heirs, &c. Nothwithstanding such disposals and grants of coats, armour, &c., are undoubted facts; yet the legality of these concessions having been called in ques-

tion, that matter was fully discussed in the Earl Marshal's court in the case which depended between Sir Thomas Cowyn and Sir John de Norwich," &c.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

"MUSA PEDESTRIS" (8th S. x. 287, 339).—A. G. C., writing at the last reference, opines that in modern slang, "mug means more than fellow, implying lack of wit." He is, I think, quite right in his contention. "Mug," at the present time, and probably for a long time, has been the equivalent of "fool." Such an expression as, "Well, you are a mug," is a common enough saying nowadays. Most people will recognize it as an old acquaintance. C. P. HALE.

THE STYLE "SIR" APPLIED TO A CLERGYMAN (8th S. x. 396).—I remember that, about thirty-four years ago, when I first went to confession (as an Anglican layman), that the clergyman gave me a form to use, in which the words were, "I confess.....and to you, Sir." "Sir" was to be said instead of "Father." The Anglican confessor assured me this was the old Sarum Use.

GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

FLAGS (8th S. ix. 328, 394, 472, 499; x. 16, 83, 259).—May I direct attention to a good, illustrated paper on 'The Union Jack,' read by Emmanuel Green, F.S.A., in the Historical Section of the Edinburgh meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute on 14 Aug., 1891, and printed in *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xlviii. pp. 295–314?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A.

Lancaster.

HANDEL'S "HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH" (8th S. ix. 203, 230, 311, 354, 456, 493).—'N. & Q.' has dealt with this subject before, viz., at 2nd S. i. 356; iv. 200; xii. 228; 5th S. vii. 229, 338, 376; xii. 105. W. C. B.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "LARRIKIN" (8th S. x. 292, 345).—I am inclined to think that this expression has not developed from "leery kid" as its original form, but is most probably an extended pronunciation of "larking." I find the word given in Jago's 'Glossary of the Cornish Dialect': "*Larrikins.* Mischievious [*sic*] young fellows, larkers. 'Mischievious larrikins who pull the young trees down.' *The Cornishman.*" Mr. J. Clough Robinson's 'Dialect of Leeds,' 1862, also has: "*Larack.* 'Goas laracking abart ower mich fur my fancy,'—said of a giddy person, one always in at a frolic. 'Shoo larack'd abart an' did nowt else wal shoo wur fair grown up,'—romped about, &c."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "CAMBRIDGE" (8th S. x. 430).—I willingly admit that DR. CHANCE is perfectly correct in saying that he had explained the etymology of Cambridge both at an earlier time and more completely than myself. His first note made no impression on me, because I had not at that time sufficient experience to take it in; and his second one I most unfortunately overlooked, which accounts for the imperfections in my latest article.

I offer DR. CHANCE, for the second time, my sincere apology. I have already printed one apology in the *Cambridge Review* of 26 November, at p. 111. I have "got into a serious hobble," doubtless; and shall be truly thankful if I can be allowed a way out of it.

It is not at all easy for one who, like myself, not only does a good deal of work on his own account, but a good deal to help others, to remember where all the multitudinous notes on words occur. For example, I often cannot find even my own articles. I certainly wrote one on 'Wayzgoose,' which is again inquired about this week (8th S. x. 432); and I have found, after some hunting, that it appeared in the *Phil. Soc. Trans.* of 1890. The same article says that I wrote about the word to 'N. & Q.'; so that, by putting together the information, I find that my note appeared in 'N. & Q.' about that time; but I cannot tell when till I consult some library. In any case, the writer of the article in the number of 'N. & Q.' for 28 Nov. altogether ignores it—which does not surprise me. I have often answered the same question twice, and sometimes thrice; for all that, they will turn up again.

I have a good many volumes of 'N. & Q.' in my possession; but it often takes a long while to find any particular number, owing to the impossibility of keeping things in their places in a room of limited size, when books are being sent to me from many places all the year round. I submit that these are extenuating circumstances; but I have made a mistake, and must take the consequences. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"PAUL'S PURCHASE" (8th S. x. 355, 401).—The following passage, which I have just met with, may be added, in illustration of what is written at the second reference:—

"And yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box which was moreover filch'd from me at Sienna, and twice that I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs, once at Raddicoffini, and a second time at Capua—I do not think a journey through France and Italy, provided a man keeps his temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe."—'Tristram Shandy,' ix. c. 24.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

MISSING MS. (8th S. x. 282).—This MS. is preserved in the Hunterian Library; but I can give no account of its getting into Dr. W. Hunter's possession, nor can I understand the oversight on my part which has compelled a second query on the part of MR. ALFRED F. ROBBINS. The volume is carefully written, with a view to publication, but

not completed, as is shown by numerous blank leaves and unfinished paragraphs; size 7½ by 6½ inches, and contains title-page, dedication, blank, ff. 129 (including 22 blanks), ff. 23 blank. Several documents are inserted, as "The case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation," 1670, the original petition of that year against the Bill to remove the assize to Bodmin, and a letter from John Bowes, Launceston, 22 Feb., 1714, to "John Anstis, Esqr., a member of Parliament at his house In Arundell Street, London"; an "Extract from the Bundells of Returns to Parliament for the Bourough of Dovenhed als Launceston in Com' Cornub." from 6 Ed. VI. to 39 Eliz. Should there be any desire for its publication I shall give every facility for its transcription, and would collate the copy if that might be of service.

WM. YOUNG, M.D., Keeper.

"AGED ONE MINUTE" (8th S. x. 414).—The document a copy of which is furnished by CELER ET AUDAX is issued by the registrar who recorded the death, and is the authority for burial. It has to be delivered to the "person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of the body of the deceased," and in the case in question the insertion of the words "aged one minute," which appears to be a bit of red-tapeism or over-punctiliousness, serves to distinguish the case from one of still-birth, which, as regards registration and burial, is dealt with in a different way.

F. B.

"RULED BY THE MOON" (8th S. x. 234, 386).—The following passage is taken from 'Moon Lore,' by the Rev. Timothy Harley, 1885, p. 192:—

"We are told that 'astrologers ascribe the most powerful influence to the moon on every person, both for success and health, according to her zodiacal and mundane position at birth, and her aspects to other planets. The sensual faculties depend almost entirely on the moon, and as she is aspected so are the moral or immoral tendencies. She has great influence always upon every person's constitution.' This is the doctrine of a book published not thirty years ago."

The book alluded to is 'Astrology as it is, not as it has been Represented,' by a Cavalry Officer, London, 1856, p. 37.

Perhaps I may be allowed to quote from Tennyson's 'A Dream of Fair Women':—

She, flashing forth a haughty smile, began:
"I govern'd men by change, and so I sway'd
All moods. 'Tis long since I have seen a man.
Once, like the moon I made
The ever-shifting currents of the blood
According to my humour ebb and flow.
I have no men to govern in this wood:
That makes my only woe."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

'BELZONI'S ADDRESS TO A MUMMY' (8th S. x. 416).—In Mr. Miles's 'The Poets and the Poetry of the Century' these verses are ascribed by Mr. Walter Whyte to Horace Smith. They appear in vol. ix. of the series. In a book of 'Readings in Poetry,' published, I believe, by the R. T. S., which was used in the village school to which I went as a very small boy, this poem was followed by another, in the same style and metre, purporting to be the mummy's answer. To my youthful mind it appeared almost equal to the 'Address' itself. The concluding stanza ran thus:—

Well, then, in troublous times, when King Cephrenes,—
But, ah! what 's this? the shades of bards and kings
Press on my lips their fingers; what they mean is,
I am not to reveal these hidden things.
Mortal, farewell! till Science' self unbind them,
You must even leave these secrets as you find them.

The author's name was not given. Who was he?

C. C. B.

I find in Appendix I. of Dr. Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook,' that 'Gaieties and Gravities' was written by Horace Smith in 1825, and 'Rejected Addresses' by Horace Smith with his brother James in 1812. CELER ET AUDAX.

Robert Chambers, in his 'Cyclopædia of English Literature' (vol. ii. p. 433), assigns this to Horace Smith, and says the 'Address' was originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

CHAS. WISE.

Weekley, Kettering.

In Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' edition 1844, the 'Address to a Mummy' is ascribed to Horace Smith, and is stated to have been "originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*." EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

"WIFFLE-WAFFLE" (8th S. x. 336).—Halliwell, in his 'Dictionary of Provincial Words,' gives this word as "whiffle-whaffle," used in Northamptonshire to express nonsense.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

This is used in Derbyshire for the sound made in sharpening a scythe, a sound once common enough in the country at hay-time and corn harvest. Reapers and mowers have almost driven the "wiffle-waffle" off the field. The "wiffle-waffle"—I like *whiffle-whaffle*—is heard to the best advantage off the broad blade of a new scythe, as the scythe-stone is used by the mower first on one side and then on the other. "Whiffle" is a note higher than "whaffle." The first is made on the side of the scythe next the mower, the second on the other side. The making of scythe-stones—often called "whiffle-whaffles" by the workmen—was once an important trade at some of the stone quarries in Derbyshire, where also the tale of the farmer and devil is not unknown. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

WALLWORTH FAMILY (8th S. x. 297, 385).—While I cannot answer MR. W. T. ELLIOTT's query,

it may be of interest to him to learn that Sir W. Walworth, the famous Lord Mayor of London, resided for some years at Fulham, in the neighbourhood of the ancient parsonage house.

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington.

MONTAGUE TALBOT, IRISH MANAGER AND ACTOR (8th S. x. 415). — Your correspondent should turn to 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. x. 168, where he will find a similar inquiry, with a long and interesting reply from the Editor, who has furnished particulars of Talbot's parentage, family connexions, his career and death, which occurred on 26 April, 1831, at the age of fifty-eight years.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"WAYZGOOSE" (8th S. x. 432).—May I be allowed to point out that "See 1st S. x. 187, &c." should be "See 7th S. x. 187, &c."? The word appears also in the General Index for the Sixth Series, with the reference, iv. 80.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

The unfortunate error of 1st for 7th Series in the reference to former notes at the head of MR. ELWORTHY'S note at p. 432 will prevent many readers from giving due heed to the information which has already appeared in 'N. & Q.,' which may be shortly stated thus. *Wase* is stubble, also a straw pad for the head used by porters. A *wayz-goose* is a stubble goose (we have heard of *stubble hens* in September). Thus far 'N. & Q.' But a *wase* is also a twist of straw thrust into a hole in a corn sack to stop leakage; and we have here a local story of a man who was emptying corn sacks so patched with *wases* that he had half-a-crown's worth of straw at the end of his day's work. The surname of Wasey seems to have had its origin in the harvest-field. The stealing of the common from the goose is of modern date, and had its beginning during the wars of the early part of this century, when wheat was dear. It can have nothing to do with the *way goose* of the printers' feast. JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

"DISANNUL" (8th S. x. 414).—I do not feel at all disposed to surrender this word, as your correspondent calls on us to do. A word that is found in Shakspere and the Bible is good enough for most of us. Astronomical precision cannot be imported into language without destroying its character and reducing it to the level of Volapuk. But in what way is *disannul* ungrammatical and barbarous? Latin, from which we get the component parts of the word, used the prefix *dis-* in an intensive sense, *e.g.*, *perso*, "to perish"; *dis-perso*, "to perish utterly." Surely perishing is a sufficiently complete process, and yet the logical Latin mind could conceive of a still more utter perdition. In fact, languages are full of reduplications, redundancies, tautologies, and pleonasms, which give variety and add emphasis. Personally, I prefer the expression "infallible proofs" to "proofs" alone, not as a translation of the original but as a phrase. Our Christian proofs are very much the reverse of proved to non-believers.

Leaving, then, to words like *disannul*, the citizenship which Shakspere and the translators of the Bible have conferred upon them, let us do our utmost to repel and reject the monstrosities of diction which uneducated writers and the newspaper press generally are constantly foisting into the language. C. R. HAINES.

Uppingham.

'ARDENT TROUGHTON' (8th S. x. 356).—This tale first appeared either in the *New Monthly Magazine* or the *Metropolitan* about the year 1835, and was subsequently republished, with considerable modifications and additions, in 1838, under the title of 'Outward Bound.' It was written by Edward Howard, author of 'Rattlin the Reefer' and 'The Old Commodore,' sub-editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which Capt. Marryat was editor (see 'Dictionary of National Biography' for further particulars). If the writer of the inquiry wishes to see 'Outward Bound,' I should be pleased to lend him my copy. J. F. FRY.

Upton, Didcot, Berks.

"JENKY AND JENNY" (8th S. x. 416).—"Jenky" is no doubt R. B. Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards second Earl of Liverpool and Premier. He is, I think, quizzed under this nickname in the 'Rolliad.' I cannot remember meeting with the nickname "Jenny"; but I have little doubt that the Duke of Portland is meant by the *sobriquet*. He is described by Jesse, in his 'Memoirs of George III.' (vol. ii. p. 379), as "a convenient cipher, a nobleman, whose ducal rank, parliamentary influence, and irreproachable private character formed his principal, if not only, claims to distinction." The three members of Pitt's ministry who adhered to Addington, and by so doing incurred the wrath of Canning, were—in addition to Lord Liverpool—the Duke of Portland, Lord Chatham, and Lord Westmoreland. Cf. Bell's 'Life of Canning,' p. 178.

GEORGE T. KENYON.

GENERAL CLARKE (8th S. x. 435).—Queen Anne never allowed General Clarke, or any one else, to reside in the palace at Kew, Surrey, for the simple reason she had no palace there. In her day the widow of Lord Capel, of Tewkesbury, was at Kew House. Frederick, Prince of Wales, obtained a long lease of Kew House in 1730, and George III. eventually bought the place from the Dowager Countess of Essex (*vide* Brayley's 'History of Surrey,' vol. iii. p. 141). The house in which

Queen Charlotte died is still standing, but the unfinished palace, built by Wyatt in conformity with the taste of George III., was pulled down in George IV.'s reign. H. G. GRIFFINHOOFE.

CARRICK FAMILY (8th S. x. 415).—The Rev. George Moore Carrick, M.A., Master of the Charterhouse at Hull, died in 1849. His only son, George Popple Carrick, died unmarried at Hull 20 April, 1875, aged forty. His only daughter, Ann Jane, was married at Hull 3 May, 1877, to Mr. Edward Ward Ingleby. Mr. Theophilus Carrick, Official Assignee of the Hull Bankruptcy Court, was of the same family. W. C. B.

ASSIGNATS (8th S. x. 370, 406).—Perhaps I may be allowed the somewhat unusual privilege of replying to my own query on this subject at p. 370 of the present volume. I found accidentally, whilst turning over the leaves of the Catalogue at the British Museum, under the head of "France," that there is in the Library there "a collection of French paper money," press-mark 1850 b., a folio volume, containing about one hundred and thirty specimens of assignats, but none, I think, of the issues I hold; but I had not mine with me at the time to compare. There is a specimen of what I think must be the first issue—the one mentioned in my paper as having, or intended to have, coupons—as it complies in all respects with the decree respecting the form in which they were to be issued. It is for 200 livres, made payable "à l'ordre du Sieur Cambertin," signed by the drawer, Miot, and endorsed by the payee. The back is divided into about twenty compartments by printed lines, in the first of which Cambertin, the payee, signs his name; but there are no other endorsements. On the face of it are printed the words "Intérêt par jour quatre déniers," but there are no coupons in the present sense of that word. It has a portrait of the king, looking towards the observer's left, in this differing from subsequent issues, which look to the right. One of the assignats in the collection is signed "Drouet"; but there were many Drouets, and I think the writing of this is too well formed and in too well-educated a hand to be that of the ex-Dragoon Jean Baptiste Drouet, of Ste. Ménéhould (Drouet l'infâme), though a member of the Convention and of the Safety Committee as well, and for many years a very prominent man. I have read somewhere that only assignats of fifty livres and upwards had portraits of the king; but this is not so, as there is one in this collection for twenty-five livres which has the portrait. This collection, though far from complete, is very interesting to those who care about the history of this period. I should doubt if there is a really perfect collection anywhere, unless it be in the French archives, of this paper money, for there were so many issues of assignats. In addition to assignats the volume contains specimens of French bank-notes many years anterior to the Revolution, all expressed to be in "livres tournois," of which I believe twenty-four are equal to a guinea of our money; and of other interesting documents of the period, of one of which I enclose a copy, being an order for provisions during the earlier years of the Revolution, when dreadful scarcity was prevailing in Paris, worded as follows: "Marché de 17 juillet 1793, l'an deux de la République Francaise. Le Citoyen Dumont, no. 19. doit avoir un boisseaux [*sic, Anglicè* a bushel] de grain, ayant trois bouches." There are several of these, and they all vary according to the number of mouths in the family. Though the above is dated in the second year of the Republic, as was common with patriots and in official documents at that time, it will be noticed it has the old style as to months, as the new revolutionary calendar was not actually decreed until 5 October following. I have to thank several of your readers for their replies to my first query (sent to me direct), but none of them drew my attention to the above volume, which I discovered quite accidentally for myself.

W. O. WOODALL.

Scarborough.

Your correspondents find will some amusing notes on the series of assignats commonly known as "corsets" in vol. xxxiii. (just completed) of the *Intermédiaire*, pp. 89, 348, 510, 624; and (I believe) references to other notes on the subject at some of those pages. Q. V.

DULANY FAMILY (8th S. x. 357).—The query of my kinsman MR. BRANCKER leads me to ask another, namely, as to the burial-place of a distinguished member of that family, Dr. Patrick Delany, Dean of Down, Master of Trinity College, Dublin, &c., who died while on a visit to Bath in May, 1768, in the eighty-third year of his age (*vide* 'Biographia Britannica,' vol. v. pp. 75–78, 87). I find no reference to his place of burial. Was this in Bath; or were his remains taken to Ireland? No mention of this occurs in the autobiography and correspondence of his widow, Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany, who survived him twenty years. Dr. Delany's uncle and cousin, who settled in Maryland, spelt the name Dulany, which form is still retained by their descendants. T. H. M.

EPISCOPAL DEANS (8th S. x. 396).—These were as common as blackberries up to about fifty years ago. John Salisbury, Suffragan of Thetford (afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man), was Dean of Norwich rather before Bishop Rogers's time. Rather later, John Thornborough, Bishop of Limerick and afterwards of Bristol, was Dean of York; later still, at the time of the Restoration, Griffith Williams, Bishop of Ossory, was Dean of Bangor. The Bishops of Llandaff from 1682 to 1849 held, as

a rule, other preferment, which was often a deanery. The Deans of St. Paul's were diocesan bishops from 1727 to 1849, of Westminster from 1713 to 1802, of Windsor (with one very short interval) from 1765 to 1805, of Durham from 1788 to 1840. In Ireland the Bishops of Kildare were Deans of Christ Church, Dublin, from 1681 to 1846. There are other scattered instances.

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

"Episcopal deans" are far more common, even since the Reformation, than Mr. Hussey appears to suppose. I take a few examples from St. Paul's Cathedral alone, and the list is not intended to be exhaustive. The first date indicates the period during which the deanery of St. Paul's was held, the last the period during which the bishopric was retained :—

1726-40. Francis Hare, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1727-31, then Bishop of Chichester.
1766-68. F. Cornwallis, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1750-68.
1768-82. Thos. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, 1761-82.
1782-87. Thos. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, 1779-87.
1787-1820. G. Pretyman (Tomline), Bishop of Lincoln, 1787-1820, then Bishop of Winchester.
1820-26. W. Van Mildert, Bishop of Llandaff, 1820-26.
1826-27. C. R. Sumner, Bishop of Llandaff, 1826-27.
1827-49. Edw. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, 1828-49.

Llandaff was a poor see, and the deanery of St. Paul's seems often to have been held with it to supplement its scanty means.

In 1724, Robert Clavering was Dean of Hereford and Bishop of Llandaff; and in 1729 John Harris was Dean of Hereford, and afterwards of Wells, whilst Bishop of Llandaff.

W. Sparrow Simpson.

Without attempting to exhaust the list, allow me to cite Richard Neile, 1608; Thomas Spratt, 1684; Francis Atterbury, 1713; Samuel Bradford, 1723; Joseph Wilcocks, 1731; and Zachary Pearce, 1756—all Bishops of Rochester and Deans of Westminster. Francis Turner, another Bishop of Rochester (consecrated in 1683), held the deanery of Windsor. To come still nearer home, Elias Sydall, Dean of Canterbury from 1728 to his death in 1733, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1731, and in the same year translated to Gloucester. J. M. Cowper.

Canterbury.

John Banks Jenkinson became Bishop of St. David's in 1825, and in 1827 received in addition the deanery of Durham. He held both appointments until his death in 1840. "Episcopal deans" is an unfortunate description; it seems to suggest there might be Presbyterian or Methodist deans.

W. C. B.

The Dutch Scots Brigade (8th S. x. 413).—Mr. A. G. Reid has given us an interesting list of some of the soldiers in this brigade, a list which will be considerably amplified when the volume of documents from the archives of the Hague and Rotterdam, at present being edited for the Scottish History Society, is published. I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book to which he refers actually states that Duncan Robertson of Strowan was in the Dutch service. Douglas, in his 'Baronage,' does not mention the fact, but says he retired to France in 1753. His two sons were, however, in that service, in which several of their kinsmen had previously distinguished themselves. The name of the younger son, according to Douglas, was Walter Charles Colyear; but Sir Noel Paton, who prepared some years ago a genealogical table of the Strowan family, gives it as Walter Philip Colyear. If Sir Noel is correct, there was another Walter Philip Colyear in the service of the States General, who became a field-marshal, and died in 1747, at the age of ninety. This, of course, was long before Duncan's son, who did not die till 1818. The field-marshal was the son of Sir Alexander Robertson, *alias* Colyear, created a baronet in 1677, and whose son David was created in 1699 Lord Portmore and Blackness, and in 1703 Earl of Portmore, Viscount of Milsington, and Lord Colyear. The connexion of Sir Alexander with the Strowan family and the reason for the *alias* have never been satisfactorily explained, though I have endeavoured to collect all the information possible on the subject in a paper which appears in the current number of the *Scottish Antiquary*. Can Mr. Reid or any one throw light on it?

J. Balfour Paul.

Great Britain or England (8th S. x. 455).—There being no word for inhabitants of the United Kingdom, "British," which excludes Ireland, and was in use before the union with Ireland, is little more "correct" than "English." But instead of contracting, as your correspondent thinks, a reference to the newspapers before 1868 will show that the use of the word "British" is expanding.

D.

Cowdray: De Caudrey (8th S. x. 235).—T. W. C. is, perhaps, not aware that Cowdray and Midhurst are within a bowshot of each other. The first of the De Bohuns of Midhurst was Enguger, of the time of Henry I.—so Camden says. He died s.p. Another Enguger de Bohun (the connexion is somewhat obscure) held it in Henry III.'s time, I suppose. His great-nephew certainly held it. This latter man's grandson founded Esseburn on his return from Crecy. Mary, the daughter and co-heir of the last male, John (who died 15 Hen. VII.), took Esseburn parish or manor to her husband, Sir Davy Owen, base son of Owen Tudor. Sir Davy sold the reversion to Sir William Fitzwilliam, whose grandson, the Earl of Southampton, began the

house of Cowdray within what is now, and I suppose was then, the parish of Easebourne. He left the manor and unfinished house to his half brother Anthony Browne, who completed the mansion, and is the owner on whose race the curse of Cowdray was pronounced. Whether the name Cowdray was more than the name of a field or enclosure before the mansion was built I do not know. No family of the name seems to have been connected with the place. It seems probable that Easebourne, including Cowdray, was under Midhurst from the first and belonged to the same owner up to the time of the last Bohun.

T. W.

Aston Clinton.

Sir Sibbald D. Scott, in the 'Sussex Arch. Coll.,' v., wrote:—

"It is difficult to say whence this name Cowdray was derived, or when first applied. The word Codric is found in Domesday Book, in reference to some place in Worcestershire. There is, in the parish of Birdham, a farm belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, called Cothrey, Coudry, or Cowdry. There was an ancient family of the name of Cowdray, of some importance in Berkshire and Hampshire, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it is not improbable that some branches of it may have settled in Sussex."

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

The family of Cowdry probably takes its name from some localities in Normandy. Lower gives the meaning of the word as a wood or grove of hazels. 'The Norman People,' 1874, states that the family is a branch of the Beaumonts of Maine. Sir Henry Owen, son of Sir David Owen and Mary (daughter and eventually sole heir of John, Baron Bohun of Midhurst) his wife, in 1539, by an indenture settled his manors of Midhurst, Cowdry, and Rushington to his own use and that of Mabel his wife and then to his brother of the half blood Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. Whether Cowdry came through his mother or not, I cannot find out. JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Your correspondent T. W. C. will find an interesting account of Cowdray House and its various possessors, in the 'Sussex Archæol. Coll.,' vol. v. p. 176. C. LEESON PRINCE.

THE ROYAL STANDARD (8th S. x. 456).—What does THORNFIELD mean by "allowable"? There is no legal penalty on unauthorized use either of the standard or of the white ensign on land.

D.

DESPENSER PEDIGREE (8th S. x. 136, 285, 326).—May I ask for space to express my regret for the too great confidence which C. H. censures? I had entered in my note-book forty years ago the filiation of the daughters of Theobald de Verdon exactly as he gives them. I afterwards took the view which, perhaps, I too confidently expressed in 'N. & Q.' Probably it was the 'Calendar of the Post Mortem Inquisitions' which I took as indicating more than it actually did. The calendar in 34 Ed. III. No. 83, of Inquisitions of Elizabeth de Burgo, gives as *heredes* (1) Elizabeth, her granddaughter; (2) Elizabeth, her daughter, by Roger Damory, *æt.* thirty; (3, 4, 5) Isabella = De Ferrers (*æt.* twenty-four), Johanna (*æt.* twenty-four), and Margeria (*æt.* forty), all three daughters of Theobald de Verdon. Probably I did not think that *hæredes* might, in the case of two of these ladies, mean that they succeeded to shares in their stepmother's dowry, but I took all three on the same footing. I ought to have given more weight than I did to the Inquisition, 10 Ed. II. No. 71, of Theobald de Verdon himself, where there is entered assignment of dower to Elizabeth, his wife, after married to Roger Damory. So far as my memory serves me after five-and-thirty years, I took this to record a deed *inter vivos*, and not to give a true *post mortem* return. The Close Roll entry of the same year I was not fortunate enough to meet.

The making Elizabeth de Clare Countess of Ulster was a careless slip. I knew perfectly well that John de Burgh's father outlived him; but my eye, I fancy, was caught by a quotation from the 'Collect Anglo-Minoritica,' "Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Olser, sister to Gilbert de Clare." The extract happened to be on the same page with what I must still consider the most puzzling entry in my version of the Calendar of the I.P.M.s. By that Elizabeth Damory would seem born in 1330, Isabella and Johanna de Verdon in 1336, and Margery de Verdon in 1320. What the original returns say I know not. They do not always say the same thing as the calendar. T. W.

Aston Clinton.

OAK BOUGHS (8th S. x. 75, 385).—E. S. may be quite certain that King George III. did not forbid the use of oak-leaves in the army, for in the 'Journal' of Mr. Woodberry, 18th Hussars, we are told that in Spain and France on 29 May, 1813 and 1814, the troops wore them in their caps.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

"The Cheshire Regiment wear oak-leaves in their caps on parade. The origin of this custom is unknown. The opinion of some members of the regiment when questioned upon the subject is worthy of record. One speaker stated that no other regiment was allowed to wear the oak leaf, and 'that was good enough for him.' Another stated that the regiment saved the life of King Charles II. at the battle of Dettingen, and stood around the tree in which the king was hidden."—'Old English Customs,' by P. H. Ditchfield, 1896, p. 297.

Surely a little inquiry into the history of the Cheshire regiment should clear up the mystery.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

12, Sardinia Terrace, Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Old English Customs. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. (Redway.)

WITH exemplary diligence Mr. Ditchfield has collected from various sources—including, naturally, 'N. & Q.'—an account of all the local observances, festival customs, and ancient ceremonies he can trace as yet existing in Great Britain. We have, as Mr. Ditchfield says, "entered upon a diminished inheritance." Most readers, however, will be surprised to find how much that is quaint and significant still lingers. The arrangement of the book falls naturally under dates, and the more striking customs which still survive come under heads such as "Christmas," "New Year's Day," "Easter," "May Day," "Midsummer Eve," "Fifth of November," &c. The subjects generally noticed are those, of course, with which the pages of 'N. & Q.' have been most frequently occupied. Copious as is the list given, there are some few customs which we miss. The custom, for instance, of sending people on frivolous and futile errands on the 1st of April has not yet died, and some pains are still taken by children to be beforehand with their elders in palming off on them some absurdity. In Lancashire, near Oldham, we are told, it is the custom to make in the beginning of November what is called Horcake. This is supposed to be the relic of an ancient pagan festival, Hor being a name of Odin. In Nodal and Milner's 'Lancashire Glossary' the name is given as Thorcake. In the West Riding, meanwhile, there is a custom, of which Mr. Ditchfield has probably not heard, at the same period of making "parken," a composition of oatmeal and treacle, with sometimes, but not always, carraway seeds. This is, or was, ordinarily given to children on the 5th of November, and was naturally, though no doubt erroneously, supposed in some way to commemorate Guy Fawkes. We should be glad to know if "parken," which is mentioned by Wright, has the same origin as Hor or Thor cake. In collecting material for his very useful and deeply interesting volume Mr. Ditchfield has been assisted by many eminent antiquaries. A frontispiece to the volume gives an engraving of the Faversham Moot Horn.

An Architectural Account of the Churches in Shropshire. By D. H. S. Cranage. Part II. (Wellington, Hobson & Co.)

THIS is the second part of a useful book that has no pretension to take rank as literature. It is simply an account of the churches in the hundred of Munslow, and is illustrated with good and clear plans and engravings of the buildings in permanent photograph. We do not approve of any photographic process being used for serious books. Wood engravings and copper-plates we know are lasting, but until photography has stood a much longer test of time than it has done at present, we are not able to judge of its merits. We cannot praise the title-page. Why is it that country printers always produce such ornate ones if left to their own selection? The one before us has twenty-one lines in it, and nine kinds of lettering.

A History of Nottinghamshire. By Cornelius Brown. (Stock.)

MR. BROWN'S 'History of Nottinghamshire,' one of the best volumes of the series of "Popular County Histories," received, on its first appearance, in 1891, due recognition in our columns; see 8th S. i. 229. We are glad to have a reprint in a cheaper form, and trust this is preliminary to a reissue of more of the series. So far as we can trace, the two issues are identical.

Journal of the Ex-Libris Society. (A. & C. Black.)

UNDER the careful supervision of Mr. W. H. K. Wright, another volume, the sixth, of the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society* sees the light. The contents include a long review of Mr. Walter Hamilton's 'French Book-Plates,' enlarged edition, and a continuation of the list of 'English Ladies' Armorial Book-plates.' A modern and very elaborate armorial book-plate of Major Back, of Curat's House, Norwich, forms the frontispiece.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Herbert Paul undertakes a complete vindication of Sterne from the sneers of Byron, Macaulay, Thackeray, and others. His article is a sound and capable piece of literary criticism, such as we should like more frequently to see in our leading reviews. 'A Seventeenth Century Chesterfield,' by the Hon. Sidney Peel, deals with the recently published work of his Honour Judge Parry on the writings of Francis Osborne, which have been more than once discussed of late in our columns. Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden writes on 'The Authorship of "Rule Britannia,"' and leaves the matter where he found it. That the honour must be ascribed either to Thomson or to Mallet, *alias* Malloch, the words first appearing in the masque of 'Alfred,' which is their joint composition, is now conceded. It would be pleasant to be able to assign it to Thomson; but it scarcely looks as if fresh light were forthcoming, and that we possess is inadequate. Mr. Shaylor, of Simpkin, Marshall & Co., writes 'On the Selling of Books,' and sees no reason to anticipate the extinction of the bookseller. Mr. Karl Blind sends a curious but convincing article on 'A Mistaken Imperial Celebration.' Mrs. Sannomiya gives a striking account of 'A Shinto Funeral.'—'A Page from the Diary of a Lotos Eater' gives, in the *Fortnightly*, a very pleasant description of life on the Nile, the pictures of Egyptian scenes and objects being admirable in all respects. A fine piece of literary criticism is supplied by Madame Yetta Blaze de Bury in her paper on 'Anatole France.' A full analysis is supplied of the novels of this brilliant humourist, who is, in some respects, a nineteenth century Voltaire. Mr. James A. Murray writes on 'Omar Khayyam,' a favourite theme of late, and declares that his verse philosophy is a compound "of the Sunnite teaching, in which he was brought up, and of the irreligion common at the time." Such particulars of his life as are obtainable are collected, and he is described as "philosopher, poet, drunkard, lover, most tender to the dead and to the wonderful dumb life of the world around him." These articles, which are all good, constitute the only literary portion of the review, the remaining portion being political or in some sense controversial.—In the *New Review* Mr. Charles Whibley, under the title 'A Marshal of France,' gives an animated account of François, Baron de Bassompierre, drawn from the two volumes of his memoirs and from Tallemant des Reaux. How much of Bassompierre's confessions is fact and how much embroidery cannot now be guessed; but the man is a striking figure, an earlier and a greater Buckingham. Under the title 'Sitting Down,' Mr. Frederick Boyle shows that but a small percentage of mankind is in the habit of resting in that fashion, and that squatting and resting on the heels are, in the East, more familiar devices. A curious artistic effort is that of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, quaintly entitled 'Of Boils and the Ideal.' Mr. Francis Wall gives some grim antiquarian details concerning 'Tyburn Tree.' In 'Sfax and Mahdia' Mr. T. A. Archer deals with the Italian occupation of these cities in mediæval times. In 'The Women of Lyric Love' Maxwell Gray holds a brief for Rossetti.—General Horace Porter contributes to the *Century* the second part of a full account of

'Campaigning with Grant.' Among other matters of interest in this spirited record is General Longstreet's estimate of Grant. In answer to some depreciatory comment on Grant, Longstreet said, "I know him through and through.....That man will fight us every day and every hour till the end of the war." In the 'Souvenirs of a Veteran Collector' many designs and autographs of leading French painters are reproduced. With these is a design by George Cruikshank, executed on his eighty-fourth birthday. An account of Virginie Demont-Breton reproduces some delightful pictures of mothers and children. 'A Group of American Girls Early in the Century' has some very pretty illustrations, not wholly of girls. A characteristic poem of James Whitworth Riley, in the Hoozier dialect, of which he is the great master, is also given.—*Scribner's* supplies an estimate, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, of Sir John Millais, dealing more with the painter than the man. It is accompanied by reproductions of many well-known pictures and a portrait of Millais. Among the former are 'Autumn Leaves,' 'Ophelia,' 'Lorenzo and Isabella,' 'The Vale of Rest,' and 'The Order of Release.' 'The Magic Ring,' one of Mr. Kenneth Grahame's delightful studies of child life, is finely illustrated in gold and colours. 'A Low Latin Love Story' is striking itself and strikingly illustrated. 'A Magic Gift' has also a pleasing design. The contents of the magazine are very agreeably varied.—'The Capital of Paris,' in *Macmillan's*, depicts with some vivacity the suburb of Montmartre, with its cafés and other spots of interest, but inspires little desire in any except the adventurous to visit the spot. 'Christmas at Byland' gives an account of an imaginary "feast of asses" in a mediæval Yorkshire monastery. A terrible account, apparently from an American source, of 'The Molly Maguires' is a feature in the magazine, as is an account of the inscrutable proceedings of 'Shelley at Tremadoc.'—The *Pall Mall* has a full account of Constantinople, under the title of 'The Queen of Cities.' Some of the really remarkable designs which accompany this are in colours. In colours also is the very pretty design of 'Sally in Our Alley' which serves as frontispiece. In continuation of the series of country residences we are now presented with a full and amply illustrated account of Blickling Hall. 'Letters written from Paris during the French Revolution' have true historical interest, and reproduce portraits of some of the correspondents, including Elizabeth, the pretty Countess of Sutherland. A full account is also given of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—The *English Illustrated*, a marvellously varied number, gives a very pretty picture of 'Meditation,' and a second of 'Youth' and a third of 'Beneath the Latticed Window Pane' which are quaint rather than beautiful. 'Impressions of Constantinople' are given here also, and Mr. Clark Russell supplies some excellent sketches of the life of Nelson. No. III. of 'Stories of British Battles' is also given.—'A Study of Richard Jefferies,' in *Temple Bar*, will attract the naturalist, and 'Some Aspects of Matthew Arnold' the student of literary character. Some unfamiliar aspects of Arnold are revealed in the latter. 'A Kentish Arcadia' is a pleasing piece of description.—The *Cornhill* opens solemnly with articles theological, historical, and political, but becomes more worldly with 'Duels of all Nations,' by James Pemberton-Grund, in which stirring stories are told, in some cases by an eye-witness. Mr. Shand deals vivaciously with 'Beau Brummell,' and Mr. Andrew Lang is once more in the region of the supernatural.—'The Memories of St. James's Square,' in the *Gentleman's*, follows the lead of Mr. Dasent's admirable book. There are, besides, papers on 'Druidism,' 'The Correspondence of Andrew Marvell,' and 'Charles Baudelaire.'—A pleasant paper in *Longman's* is that on 'Birds and Man,' by Mr. W. H. Hudson. Mr. Lang is at his best in 'At the Sign of the Ship,' and Mrs. Lang writes on 'French and English Minxes,' of the human species, be it understood.—*Chapman's Magazine*, among much excellent fiction, contains a story by Mr. Clark Russell.

THE Christmas number of the *Queen* is a very creditable production, containing many plates of much beauty in addition to the well-executed large design of Mimosa.—In the Christmas number of the *World* satire and caricature are more apparent. Its banter of modern progress is sufficiently happy.—The *Christmas Book Shelf* is the title of the Christmas number of the *New York Publisher's Weekly*.

A NEW and enlarged series of *Cassell's Family Magazine* includes, among other features, an album of sketches by Mr. Frederick Barnard. It has a great variety of illustrated articles, many of them of much interest.—Part XXXIX. of the *Gazetteer* takes the alphabet from Mobberley to Muff, with illustrations of Monmouth, Morecambe, and other places of interest or importance.—With the first part of a reissue of the *Technical Educator* is presented an engraving of Leighton's well-known picture 'The Industrial Arts applied to Peace.'

UNDER the title *Three Generations of a Godly House*, memorials, with pedigree, of the Treacher family have been issued for private circulation.

MESSRS. DAVID BRYCE & SON, of Glasgow, have given, in one handy little volume, 'An English Dictionary, an Atlas and a Gazetteer of the World, a Desk Prompter, and Address Index.' The arrangement is good, and the whole is, in its way, a marvel. The book has 1,050 pages.

WE have to record the death of an old correspondent, the Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, LL.D., which took place last week at his residence, 20, Redcliffe Square, Kensington. He was educated at King Edward the Sixth's School at Birmingham, and proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was bracketed, on graduating, as Senior Classic, in 1845. Dr. Holden was for some years Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College, and afterwards, for twenty-five years, Head Master of Ipswich School. He was also well known as a voluminous writer and editor of classical books.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. H. H.—Unsuitable.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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